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BRIDPORT
BOROUGH COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1970

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BOROUGH OF BRIDPORT

Tel: Bridport 2301

Medical Officer of Health
Dorchester 3131, Ex. 470

The Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
West Rivers House,
West Allington,
Bridport,
Dorset.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMITTEE 1970

Ald. H. LEWIS, (Chairman) ..
Cllr. A. BAINES, (Vice-Chairman)

Ald. P. C. NORFOLK (Mayor) ..
Ald. V. S. C. KEECH (Dec'd August)
Ald. Miss F. M. REYNOLDS
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Cllr. A. CUMMINS
Cllr. L. A. J. RADNOR
Cllr. R. C. HUTTON (Appointed November)
Cllr. D. G. FITZGERALD

STAFF - PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health,
K. J. ADAMS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector,
J. C. ANGUS, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector,
J. R. NEWMAN, C.Eng., A.M.I.Mun.E., F.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspector,
K. S. BOLT, M.A.P.H.I.
Public Health Inspector (Meat Inspection),
E. E. ROUGHTON, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
Pupil Public Health Inspector,
D. HAYBALL, (Joint Appointment)
Rodent Operative,
K. S. GRIFFIN
Clerk/Typist,
Mrs. C. LEE

BRIDPORT BOROUGH COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR
1970

GENERAL STATISTICS

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Area in Acres	760	760
Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year Population	6,500	6,580
Number of Dwellings	2,500	2,502
Rateable Value (As at 1st April)	£287,917	£297,351
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£1,100	£1,105

VITAL STATISTICS 1970

Corrected Birth and Death Rates compared with other areas (Births and Deaths per 1,000 population)

	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>
Bridport Borough	15.8 (16.1)	13.1 (12.6)
England and Wales	16.0 (16.3)	11.7 (11.9)
Dorset	16.1 (16.8)	10.7 (10.7)
Bridport Rural District	14.1 (14.4)	10.7 (9.5)

The figures in brackets are those for 1969.

In calculating Birth and Death Rates, area comparability factors are issued by the Registrar General to "correct" irregularities in the age and sex structure of the population, and also to take into account any high mortality due to the presence of residential institutions.

BIRTHS AND INFANTILE DEATHS

	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Live Births	37	45	1	4	87
Still Births	1	-	-	-	1
Deaths under 1 year	2	-	-	-	2
Deaths under 4 weeks	2	-	-	-	2
Deaths under 1 week	2	-	-	-	2

Infantile Mortality Rate

The Infantile Mortality Rate is the number of deaths among infants of under one year of age per thousand registered live births. There were 2 infantile deaths under one year of age and 87 births in the area.

The National Rate was 18 deaths among infants under one year of age per thousand live births and the Dorset Rate was 13 deaths. Our figure is too small to work out an accurate comparative rate.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

(a) Diseases against which routine immunisation is offered:

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis:

No notifications of these diseases were received during 1970. This satisfactory position is due entirely to the national immunisation schemes. A few cases continue to occur in England and Wales so that it is vital to continue with this work.

Tetanus:

This disease became notifiable in 1969. No notifications have been received. This is partly due to a national immunisation campaign against the disease but also because infection by the tetanus spore is a rare though none the less serious event. Theoretically the tetanus spore is everywhere outdoors, and gains access to the body through a skin wound. The spore prefers to live without oxygen so that a deep puncture wound is more likely

to encourage growth of the organism rather than a graze. Barbed wire, lacerations from mechanical equipment in the field, motor cycle accidents etc. are typical events prejudicing an infection.

To be immune adults and children need three doses of tetanus toxoid at the prescribed intervals, followed by a boosting injection every five years. Persons who received injections in the armed services many years ago believe that they are still immune, others who after a cut receive anti-tetanus serum think that they are permanently immune. Nothing could be further from the case.

Measles:

118 cases of Measles were notified during the year. This disease is preventable by vaccination. The vaccine is freely available to young children in doctors' surgeries and in infant welfare clinics. However, public response though good for the other preventable diseases is not so forthcoming for Measles. This is not due to apathy. It is common knowledge that a vaccine is available. Most mothers I have spoken to have considered the advantages and disadvantages of Measles vaccination and many of those who have declined to use the vaccine have done so for two reasons. The first is that the disease itself is mild in many cases, and the second is that they have heard from other mothers of the occasional symptoms the vaccine causes. Whilst they acknowledge that these symptoms are a small price to pay to abort an attack of the natural disease they are not happy that even these small complications should be inflicted upon their child by a decision of theirs.

Decisions parents have to make are more complex as our style of living becomes more sophisticated. A generation ago few parents had to take the decision whether Jill could fly to Austria with the school party or whether Jack could have a motorbike. Measles vaccination is a case in point. I am now frequently asked for advice on Measles prevention either in a family or connected with a place of work. In the case of the former a young baby is usually involved, in the case of the latter employers are anxious to avoid the nuisance value of the disease in time lost from work. The vaccine can be used preventively if given soon enough after exposure.

Vaccination and Immunisation Statistics 1970

Poliomyelitis Primary Boost- Course ing dose	Whooping Cough Primary Boost- Course ing dose	Tetanus Primary Boost- Course ing dose	Diphtheria Primary Boost- Course ing dose	Measles
<u>1969</u>				
61 155	70 36	74 134	76 176	42
<u>1970</u>				
89 161	82 45	84 192	84 187	83

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the above figures.

German Measles:

This disease is not notifiable and its effect on the average patient is mild. The danger lies in the effect exposure to the virus has on the foetus especially during the first three months of pregnancy. If pregnant women know they have been contacts of a case up to the sixteenth week of pregnancy it is advisable for them to consult their doctors. It is now possible to find by serological means whether they are immune. If they are not immune further serology in four weeks may show an increase in antibody concentration demonstrating that an infection has taken place. Consideration may then be given to terminating the pregnancy.

We hope this "stop gap" procedure will eventually complement and possibly yield to a national vaccination campaign against the disease which commenced during the year. Vaccination against German Measles will be offered in Dorset to girls in their fourteenth year, through the County Council scheme. The vaccine is also available to family doctors and there is no reason why older girls should not have it, except that they must be absolutely sure that they are not pregnant at the time of receiving the vaccine nor liable to conceive for two months afterwards.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

In 1970 responsibility for the follow up of local contacts from this disease was accepted by the County Health Department. Health Visitors trace contacts and give advice. It is also necessary to decide upon procedure, arrange chest x-rays and possibly to B.C.G. vaccinate young children. No cases were notified during the year.

(b) Infections against which routine immunisation is not offered:

Infective Jaundice:

Two cases were notified. Both on investigation were thought to be due to the Infectious Hepatitis virus. This is a difficult disease to control as the laboratory cannot grow the virus. It is thus impossible to say when a patient is infected except by clinical observation, or more important, when he is free of infection.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

Specimens for bacteriological examination are dealt with at the Dorchester Public Health Laboratory under the directorship of Doctor G. H. Tee. This laboratory gives us an excellent "on the spot" service.

JOINT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH APPOINTMENT

Commencing in November 1969 the Dorchester and West Dorset County Districts agreed to combine with the Dorset County Council to form a joint medical officer appointment. I have now had the opportunity to work this area for one year.

I have to confess that when the appointment was constituted local government revision was much talked about, and I felt that this type of appointment would cease within three or four years. The work of course would go on, but it is unlikely that one doctor would be responsible for the many diverse functions of the present M.O.H. appointment. It is more likely that some of these functions will be absorbed by other medical practitioners, or appointments will be created to cover one function over a wider area.

The new joint appointment works well and uses a medical officer for medical decisions and advice, rather than administrative ones. It leaves Chief Public Health Inspectors more firmly in charge of day to day functions in the Health Departments which makes for better working relationships at all levels. Daily appointments are made by my clerk if necessary in my absence and Council staff know that they have only to telephone to book my time.

The total resident population of the joint area is 58,000 but when peak working is experienced between mid June to mid August I am sure this number must rise to 90,000 or more. This summer population movement brings its own problems. The warm weather increases the risk of intestinal infections and one quickly becomes involved in investigations and complaints with London and the Midlands.

As far as routine work is concerned, I am able to get to most Health Committees, none of which conflict. The Joint Public Health staffing arrangements in Bridport M.B. and R.D.C. are very helpful and time saving to me.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The trends of death locally and nationally are similar. Cigarette smoking is associated with such illnesses as Ischaemic Heart Disease, Lung Cancer and Bronchitis. The remedy to some of this premature disease is to an extent in our own hands. Few persons cannot by now have heard of the dangers of smoking but they do little about it. Is this an indictment of early educational measures? It is generally believed that children start smoking at twelve to thirteen years. Do they become addicted to nicotine before their minds are sufficiently developed to weigh the consequences? One of the best methods of educating is to set an example. This has far better and longer lasting effects than formal lectures, films and other mass media. Smokers therefore are not only killing themselves, they are setting an example of a bad habit to the young which perpetuates itself through generations.

CAUSES OF DEATH

<u>Code</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	1	-
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	1
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	2	2
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	2	-
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	4
B19(8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1
B19(9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	1	-
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	7	6
B46(3)	Mental Disorders	1	1
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Nervous System	-	1
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	2
B27	Hypertensive Disease	2	1
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	15	12
B29	Other Forms of Heart Disease	2	5
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	8	8
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	4	3
B31	Influenza	1	-
B32	Pneumonia	6	10
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	1	1
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	1
B34	Peptic Ulcer	-	1
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1
B46(9)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	-	1
B46(11)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	1
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	2	-
B45	Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions*	1	3
EE48	All Other Accidents+	-	3
<u>TOTAL ALL CAUSES</u>		<u>60</u>	<u>69</u>

*This category includes cases for which no specific diagnosis can be made even after investigation, symptoms of undetermined cause, and for example, provisional symptomatic diagnosis in patients who failed to return for further investigation or medical care.

+ Accidents not due to motor vehicles, poisoning, fire etc..

BRIDPORT

BOROUGH COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1970

Public Health Department,
West Rivers House,
West Allington,
BRIDPORT, Dorset.

Telephone: Bridport 2301/3

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have much pleasure in presenting for your consideration my report on the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectorate during the year 1970.

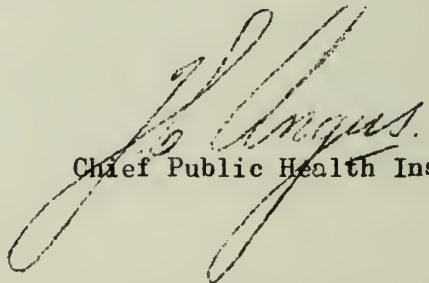
On 1st January I took up my appointment as your Chief Inspector to the new Joint Public Health Department for the Bridport Borough and Rural District Councils, and on the 1st April the staff was fully integrated and accommodated at West Rivers House.

Certain staff changes occurred in the course of the year, and the staff establishment now comprises a Chief, a Deputy, one Inspector, one Meat Inspector, one Rodent Operator, one Student and one Clerk/Typist. With the exception of one Inspector who is employed at Lyme Regis Borough Council for a period of one day per week, all personnel are employed on a full-time basis.

Much time has been spent on the reorganisation of the office and everyday working procedure, and I have endeavoured wherever and whenever possible to attain uniformity in the public health standards and procedures to be adopted within the areas of both Local Authorities.

I would like to express my appreciation to all members of the Council and fellow officers for their support and co-operation.

To the members of the staff I am indebted for a year's work very well done.


Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

In January the Council advised the Department of the Environment that, during 1970, 30 dwellings would be made the subject of statutory action and that, if this rate of progress was maintained, the unsatisfactory housing conditions within the Borough would be eliminated by the end of 1974.

Statutory action was commenced in respect of 24 dwellings and all-out efforts will be made to keep to the Council's programme and to save and secure the modernisation of as many as possible of the existing stock of houses.

The basic aim is to provide satisfactory units of accommodation for all local residents and this can be achieved by :-

- (a) Council, Housing Associations or Private Developers building on land available;
- (b) Redevelopment of areas containing unfit houses;
- (c) Rehabilitation of dwellings in areas of obsolescence;
- (d) Improvement of dwellings, not obsolete, but in need of action to prevent deterioration;
- (e) Use of Housing and Public Health Acts to secure improvements and fundamental housing standards.

The Public Health Department is well aware of the urgent need to provide new additional dwellings, and of the great importance of lengthening the life of many sub-standard dwellings by securing their repair and/or improvement. If we still believe that an Englishman's home is his castle, there is no reason why it should not be a modern one.

The following action was taken in 1970 :-

Clearance Area

St. Mary's Place

In December 1967 the Council declared a group of 21 houses in St. Mary's Place and South Street to be a Clearance Area, and in June 1968 a Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of these properties and 8 adjoining fit houses was submitted to the then Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation. A public local inquiry into the Order was held in November 1969 and the Order was subsequently confirmed without modification by the Minister. The Council was directed to make Well Maintained Payments in respect of 8 of the houses.

Sixteen of the unfit and 4 of the fit properties have been purchased by the Council and steps are being taken to acquire the remaining 5 unfit and 4 fit dwellings.

Seven of the 8 properties on which the Council had been directed to make Well Maintained Payments were among those purchased and in terms of the Housing Act, 1957 a total sum of £274. 25 was paid. In one case, the good maintenance was not attributable to work carried out by the owner, and the Council decided to pay the money (£64. 25) to the tenant.

Other Areas

(a) Barrack Street

Steady progress was made in the repair and improvement of houses which had formed the Barrack Street Clearance Area. In certain cases Demolition Orders were made. The following summarises the position :-

Nos. 13, 15, 21, 25, 27/27a, 29, 37 Barrack Street - All works of repair and improvement completed.

Nos. 13a and 13b Barrack Street - Works of repair and improvement in progress.

Nos. 2, 4, 6 Rax Lane - Properties now unoccupied and subject of operative Demolition Orders. Demolition and clearing of sites imminent.

Nos. 21a, 21b, 29a, 33 Barrack Street - Repairs and improvements not commenced - major works of reconstruction necessary. Council endeavouring to re-house the tenants. No. 33 is subject of an operative Closing Order.

No. 23 Barrack Street - The 2-storey back addition to these premises is an obstructive building and is subject of an operative Demolition Order.

(b) Rope Walks

This area is bounded by Rope Walks, Drill Hall Passage and St. Michaels Lane and is approximately 0.86 acres in size. When individual action was commenced in terms of the Housing Act, 1957 the area comprised 38 dwellinghouses. The Council has completed the purchase of 33 of the houses and 22 of these have been demolished. Action is being taken to secure the demolition of the other 11 which are owned by the Council, and negotiations have commenced to purchase other properties in the area.

Demolished

8 dwellinghouses were demolished in pursuance of Slum Clearance, compared with 29 in 1969.

Mount Pleasant Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4

St. Michaels Lane Nos. 15, 17, 21, 23

The four properties in Mount Pleasant were purchased and demolished by a local builder and the land together with adjoining land is in the course of being redeveloped. Seven bungalows are to be erected on the site.

The four dwellings in St. Michaels Lane were owned by the Council.

Displacement of Families and Persons

The following shows the number of families and persons who were rehoused during the year from unfit dwellings:-

	<u>Families</u>	<u>Persons</u>
From houses to be demolished in or adjoining Clearance Areas	2	2
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining Clearance Areas	4	7
From houses to be closed	<u>20</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Totals</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>59</u>

Demolition Orders Revoked - Houses made fit

East Street - Nos. 108/110, 112, 114, 116

Total - 4 (1 in 1969)

Closing Orders Revoked - Houses made fit

Total - Nil (2 in 1969)

Formal Undertakings Cancelled - Houses made fit

North Allington - No. 37c

Stanley Place - No. 7

Total - 2 (4 in 1969)

Formal Notices Complied With - Houses made fit

South Street - No. 21b

Total - 1 (2 in 1969)

Informal Notices Complied With

Diment Square - Nos. 5, 6, 7, 11

St. Andrews Road - No. 78a

St. Michaels Lane - No. 66

Sunnybank - No. 5

Total - 11 (8 in 1969)

West Court - Nos. 15, 16, 18

West Street - No. 74

Closing Orders Made

Albany Place - Nos. 4, 5
Folly Mill Lane - No. 11
North Allington - No. 56
St. Andrews Road - Nos. 248/250, 252
South Street - No. 93c
West Street - No. 74

Total - 8 (12 in 1969)

Demolition Orders Made

Total - Nil (7 in 1969)

Demolition Order Made - Obstructive Building

Total - Nil (1 in 1969)

Undertakings accepted not to use Houses for Human Habitation Until Made Fit

Gundry Lane - No. 9
North Allington - No. 62
Seymour Place - No. 9/10
South Street - No. 21b
Sunnybank - No. 3

Total - 5 (4 in 1969)

Undertakings accepted not to use Houses, upon vacation by present tenants, for Human Habitation until made fit

Albany Place - Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7
Church Street - Nos. 15, 19
Diment Square - Nos. 5, 6, 7, 11
Folly Square - No. 4
Gundry Lane - No. 5

Total - 13 (Nil in 1969)

Improvement to Dwellinghouses

(a) Private Dwellings

(1) Standard Grants (Note: figures in brackets refer to 1969)

	Owner/Occupier	Other	Total
Applications received during 1970	16 (28)	16 (25)	32 (53)
Applications brought forward from previous year	3 (2)	- (1)	3 (3)
Applications approved	19 (21)	16 (19)	35 (40)
Applications refused	- (-)	- (2)	- (2)
Applications withdrawn	- (1)	- (3)	- (4)
Applications in hand at end of year	- (3)	- (-)	- (3)
No. of dwellings improved and grants paid	15 (19)	9 (15)	24 (34)

Total amount paid in standard grants = £3,730. (£4,748)

Average amount paid per house = £155.42 (£143.88)

No. of amenities provided within the 24 dwellings improved during the year :-

	Owner/Occupier	Other	Total
(a) Fixed bath in a bathroom	12 (16)	5 (9)	17 (25)
(b) Fixed bath in a new bathroom addition	2 (1)	3 (5)	5 (6)
(c) Wash hand basin	14 (17)	8 (14)	22 (31)
(d) Hot water supply to bath	15 (18)	8 (15)	23 (33)
(e) Hot water supply to wash hand basin	15 (19)	8 (15)	23 (34)
(f) Hot water supply to sink	9 (13)	5 (12)	14 (25)
(g) W.C.	13 (16)	9 (14)	22 (30)
(h) Sink	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)
(i) Sink and piped water supply	- (1)	- (1)	- (2)

(2) Improvement Grants

	Owner/Occupier	Other	Total
Applications received in 1970	9 (3)	10 (2)	19 (5)
Applications brought forward from previous year	1 (-)	- (-)	1 (-)
Applications approved	10 (2)	10 (2)	20 (4)
Applications refused	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
No. of dwellings improved and grants paid	11 (2)	- (1)	11 (3)

Total amount paid in improvement grants = £6,003. (£1,008.)
Average amount paid per house = £545.73 (£336.)

(3) Improvement Grants - Housing Associations

During the year 14 dwellings owned by local Housing Associations were improved and grants totalling £1,640. were paid.

(4) Special Grants

These were introduced by the Housing Act, 1969, and apply to houses in multiple occupation. No applications have been received by this Council.

The "reduced standard" of amenities, as defined in section 43(5) of the Housing Act, 1964, has not been utilised.

The following table is a summary of this Council's Improvement Grant achievements up to 31st December, 1970:-

<u>Standard Grants</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings</u>	<u>Improvement Grants</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings</u>
Improvements completed and grants paid	185	Improvements completed and grants paid	80*
Improvements completed but grant not yet paid	3	Applications approved but work not yet completed	9
Applications approved but work not yet completed	28		
			* 26 of these are owned by Housing Associations.

(b) Council Dwellings

In 1967 a survey was carried out of all Council owned dwellings to ascertain what standard amenities were lacking in each property. A phased scheme of improvement was then planned and put into effect. The following summaries show the progress which has been made to the standards of dwellings constructed pre-1945 :-

	As At 31st December 1967	1970
Estate Dwellings (pre-1945)	203	203
lacking one or more standard amenity..	141	1
lacking wash hand basin	120	1
lacking bath in bathroom	24	-
lacking hot water at sink	118	1
lacking hot water at bath	109	1
lacking hot water at wash hand basin..	138	1
lacking internal W.C.	12	-

The one house in need of improvement is occupied by an elderly person and it is unlikely that any works will be carried out in the immediate future.

The missing standard amenities were installed in 9 houses during 1970 viz. - 5 houses were each provided with a wash hand basin and the 9 houses were each provided with a hot water system.

	As At 31st December <u>1967</u>	<u>1970</u>
Non-Estate Dwellings (pre-1945)	72	72
lacking one or more standard amenity	49	40
lacking sink and water supply	2	2
lacking wash hand basin	31	23
lacking bath in bathroom	29	21
lacking hot water at sink	39	31
lacking hot water at bath	25	16
lacking hot water at wash hand basin	31	23
lacking internal W.C.	23	16

The missing standard amenities were installed in 9 houses during 1970 viz. - 9 houses were provided with hot water systems, 8 houses were provided with baths in bathrooms and wash hand basins, and 7 houses were provided with inside W.C's.

Improvement Area

No improvement areas have been declared by the Council under the Housing Act, 1969, but I have prepared a detailed report on a section of the town comprising 45 private houses, 8 Council owned houses, 1 licensed premises and a variety of sheds and other outbuildings. The Council will be considering this report and it may be that the area will be declared an Improvement Area in the course of next year.

Improvement of Dwellings outside Improvement Areas

A tenant occupying a dwelling which is not within an Improvement Area and which lacks one or more of the standard amenities, can make representations in writing to the Council with a view to the Council exercising their powers under the Housing Act, 1964. Owners of dwellings which are tenanted may be compelled to carry out works of improvement, and it would appear that the average tenant knows little or nothing about the powers which they and the Local Authority have in this matter.

Only one written representation from a tenant was received and a copy of the document was served on the owner. The house was in the "unfit" category and was in need of extensive repair. The Council decided to take no further formal action in respect of the representation.

Provision of Separate Water Service Pipes

In 1968 the Council delegated to the Chief Public Health Inspector authority to pay one half of the cost of providing private dwellings with separate water service pipes, subject to a maximum grant of £15. in each case. The following summarises the action which has been taken and the position as at 31st December, 1970 :-

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of applications received and approved	1	12	13	26
No. of houses provided with pipes	1	5	17	23
Total amount of grants paid	Nil	£81.39	£250.99	£332.38

Certificates of Disrepair

No applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair in terms of the Rent Act, 1957.

In February a letter was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government stating that this annual return would now be discontinued.

Housing Act, 1957 - Section 18 Underground Room Regulations

These Regulations were made by the Council and were confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in January 1968. Their purpose is for securing the proper ventilation and lighting of underground rooms and to protect them against dampness, effluvia or exhalation.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

There is evidence within the Borough that many houses are used to accommodate more than one family who have to share cooking, washing or toilet facilities. The real extent of the problem is at the present time unknown, but when this type of situation is brought to my attention action is taken in terms of the Housing Acts, 1961 - 1969.

In my last report I stated that the Council had taken statutory action in respect of one house which was accommodating six separate households. The property was sold with vacant possession towards the end of the year and the new owner has undertaken to carry out works of renovation. This particular problem has therefore been solved.

It is to be hoped that private owners will not permit their properties to be used for multiple occupation and that, should their properties be too large for single family use, the owners will take advantage of improvement grants and convert the dwellings into smaller self-contained units of accommodation.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses within the Borough.

Qualification Certificates

(a) Dwellings already provided with standard amenities

If an owner considers that a house satisfies the qualifying conditions i.e. that it is fit for human habitation, is in a good state of repair, and it had all the five standard amenities prior to the 25th August, 1969, he may apply to the Council for a Qualification Certificate. If granted, the controlled tenancy becomes regulated either on the 1st July, 1971 or on the date the certificate is issued, if later.

No. of applications received during 1969 = 1

No. of applications received during 1970 = 4

No. of applications approved and
Certificates issued in 1970 = 5

The rateable value of each of the above dwellings was in excess of £60.

(b) Dwellings to be provided with standard amenities

If a house, occupied by a controlled tenant, lacks any of the standard amenities, the owner can apply to the Council for a Provisional Certificate and submit his proposals to provide the dwelling with the missing standard amenities and to comply with the qualifying conditions. The Qualification Certificate is issued upon the satisfactory completion of the work and the tenancy becomes regulated from the date the Certificate is issued.

No applications have been received under this heading.

FOOD PREMISES AND FOOD INSPECTION

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

There are 243 food premises in the district as follows :-

<u>Food Premises</u>	<u>Number</u>
Retail Bakers	12
Bakehouses	7
Butchers	9
Catering Premises	22
Fishmongers	3
Greengrocers	7
Grocers	27
Ice Cream	70
Fried Fish Shops	3
Confectioners	12
Dairies and Milk Suppliers	4
Public Houses	34
Poulterers	2
Jam Factory	1
Mobile Grocers	2
School Canteens	2
Works Canteens	6
Kiosks	10
Brewery	1
Registered Clubs	3
Street Markets	1
Hospital Kitchens	2
Supermarkets	3
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>243</u>

Food Premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Sec. 16)

Manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream	1
Storage and sale of ice cream	74
Preparation or manufacture of Sausages or	
Potted, Pressed or Pickled food	8
Cooked Fish	4

9 samples of ice cream were purchased during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. The results were as follows :-

Grade 1 -	5
Grade 2 -	1
<u>Grade 3 -</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Total -</u>	<u>9</u>

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Visits of inspection were made to food premises to ensure that satisfactory standards of hygiene were being observed.

In May, I reported to the Council on the unsatisfactory size and design of the kitchen area of premises subject of a Council lease and it was agreed to enlarge the facilities when the lease became due for renewal at the end of 1972. The premises concerned were subsequently destroyed by fire. Works of reconstruction and modernisation are now in progress.

The occupier of a kiosk at West Bay made application for the premises to be registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream and, on inspection, it was considered that adequate facilities were not available for the cleaning of equipment. The leaseholders and the occupier argued that although a sink was not available, their premises complied with the Regulations as they had provided "other facilities". The matter was referred to the Department of Health and the premises were subsequently registered. If the cleaning routine proves to be unsatisfactory, the matter is to be given further consideration by the Council.

New Food Hygiene Regulations were made in August and they will come into operation on 1st March, 1971.

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

These Regulations came into operation on 1st January, 1967 and lay down requirements as to food hygiene at Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles.

On market days, i.e. Wednesdays and Saturdays, several stalls are set up in East Street, West Street and South Street and the majority of these deal in fruit and vegetables. There is one fish stall.

Informal notices were served on five stallholders.

Meat Inspection

There is no slaughterhouse in the Borough, but the Department maintained a 100% meat inspection service at the one privately owned slaughterhouse at Bradpole in the Bridport Rural District area.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing establishments in this district, but during the year, in the absence of their Public Health Inspector, the Department assisted Beaminster R.D.C. and carried out poultry inspection at an establishment in Salwayash.

Food Supply - 7 complaints

The following is a synopsis of food complaints referred to the Public Health Department and dealt with during 1970.

<u>Complaint</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1. Unfit Chicken	Complainant could not produce article of food. No action.
2. Incorrect labelling of Meat	This was passed to the Weights & Measures Dept., Dorset County Council, in September, 1969. Vendors were prosecuted in February, 1970 and were fined £75.
3. Unfit pig's liver	This was found to be decomposing. Local shop visited. Five other portions of livers at shop were condemned. Letter of warning sent to Manager.
4. Mouldy pies	These were sold to a holidaymaker as part of a meal. Cafe visited and letter sent to manufacturer in connection with date of manufacture. Letter of warning subsequently sent to cafe proprietor and complainant notified of steps taken to prevent a recurrence.
5. Wasp in Loaf	The bread was baked at premises within the Borough. Bakehouse was inspected and owner subsequently installed an electronic system to control insect infestations. Letter sent to vendor. No further action.
6. "Hot" Pasty	Complainant alleged that a hot pasty sold to him at a local baker's shop was not hot. The purchase was made 18 days prior to receipt of complaint. No action.
7. Bruised Turkey	Complainant advised to trim affected part. No action.

Condemnation of Food

The following foodstuffs, including the contents of four frozen food cabinets, were surrendered voluntarily by local traders and were disposed of as being unfit for human consumption. Certificates of condemnation were issued in each case.

	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>ozs.</u>
Meat at retail shops	5	42	0
Fish (Fresh)		91	0
Canned Meat		84	9
Other Canned Foods	1	42	0
Frozen Foods	7	96	0
Dates		22	0
	<u>16</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>9</u>

Canned Meat

Country of Origin

Argentina	12 lbs.	
Denmark	1 lb.	3 ozs.
England	54 lbs.	6 ozs.
Holland	10 lbs.	
Poland	6 lbs.	
Yugoslavia	1 lb.	
Total	<u>84 lbs.</u>	<u>9 ozs.</u>

Number of visits = 24

WATER SUPPLIES

The West Dorset Water Board was incorporated into the new Dorset Water Board on 1st April, 1969, and the Head Office is in Poole.

Water is supplied from public mains to the majority of premises within the Borough and it is satisfactory in quality and quantity, but there are three known private wells still in use which supply water to two dwellinghouses and one factory. Samples of water from the wells were taken from time to time and these were submitted for bacteriological examination. Satisfactory results were obtained on the well water serving the houses, but the factory well water proved to be totally unsatisfactory in quality. The occupier of the factory installed a water filter and subsequent samples of water gave satisfactory results.

Seven premises have no water supply and there is apparently no need. These premises will be kept under surveillance. Although the exact number is unknown, several houses are still served by external standpipes which are often communal, but these properties are being or are about to be dealt with under the provisions of the Housing Acts.

The Council accepts the fact that many of the older houses have indoor water supply, but are served by communal water service pipes. Under Sec. 96 of the Housing Act, 1964 the Council will give a grant to the owner for providing his house with a separate service pipe.

No complaints in connection with the quality or quantity of water were received by this Department.

DRAINAGE

The new Submarine Outfall Pipe came into operation in the early part of the year and this has overcome the great and worrying problem of the sewage pollution on the East Beach at West Bay. On 1st and 2nd June, however, I received many complaints about the pollution of the sea and beach between West Bay and West Bexington, and several of the complainants blamed the new outfall pipe. A number of samples of the sea water and "sewage" were taken during Tuesday evening, 2nd June, and the clearest sample was shown to be that taken nearest the marker buoy at the end of the pipe. The pollution was found to be a natural phenomenon caused by a marine plant which produced large quantities of a jelly-like material that gave off a very obnoxious smell when it was decomposing. The sea was calm and it was several days before normal conditions were restored.

Although the majority of the properties in the Borough are connected to main drainage, approximately 40 are connected to septic tanks. During 1971 all septic tanks will be inspected and steps will be taken to stop the pollution, if any, of rivers from this source.

CLEAN AIR

Although there is no air pollution measuring apparatus in use within the Borough, the Department continued to operate the air pollution measuring station and the European air pollution survey station at Eggardon Hill, Askerswell.

No Smoke Control Areas in terms of the Clean Air Acts have been declared, but every encouragement is given to property owners who are about to carry out certain alterations to provide fireplaces capable of burning smokeless fuel.

No complaints were received in connection with smoke or fumes.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

During the year, following notification from H.M. Inspector of Factories, three mechanical factories were deleted from the register, and five mechanical factories were added to the register.

A complaint was received that the exhaust fumes from certain commercial vehicles were entering a communicating factory staff room and this was passed to H.M. District Inspector of Factories for attention.

FACTORIES ON THE COUNCIL'S REGISTER AND DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE

	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	58	28	6	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	58	28	6	-

FACTORIES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

	Found	Remedied	Referred		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	1	-	1	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Sanitary Conveniences</u>					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act not including offences relating to outworkers	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	2	1	-	-

Nature of work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 133 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Nets other than wire nets	142	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	142	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

All known premises coming within the scope of this Act have been inspected and where necessary letters stating defects and/or deficiencies have been sent to the occupiers of premises. Routine visits of inspection will ensure that all premises are brought into compliance with the Act and subordinate legislation.

In January a notice was served requiring the owner/occupier of shop premises to carry out certain structural works within a period of eight weeks. This was complied with within the time limit.

In 1969 an application was received for an exemption certificate in respect of sanitary accommodation. This was from the occupier of registered premises, who employed one person full-time in a one-room shop. The Council accepted the application and the certificate was granted for a period of two years.

No accidents involving employed persons were notified.

The following are the prescribed particulars to be included in the annual report under Section 60 of the Act :-

	No. of premises registered during 1970	No. of premises registered at the end of:-		No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection	
		1969	1970	1969	1970
Offices	2	39	41	4	5
Retail Shops	5	85	86	12	14
Wholesale Shops/Warehouses	-	3	3	-	-
Catering Establishments	3	13	16	-	12
Fuel Storage Depots	-	1	1	-	-
TOTAL	10	141	147	16	31

Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises as at 31st December		
<u>Class of work place</u>	<u>No. of persons</u>	
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Offices	271	277
Retail Shops	526	523
Wholesale Departments	40	40
Catering Premises	97	113
Canteens	-	-
Fuel Storage depots	2	2
TOTAL	936	955
Total males	394	389
Total females	542	566

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Three premises are licensed as pet shops within the Borough.
Four routine visits were made to the premises.

CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

The principal site is owned by the Council and is situated at West Bay. It is 18 acres in size and can accommodate 450 caravans and 70 tents during the camping season from 1st April to 30th September. All caravans are removed from the site after the 30th September. The site is managed by one full-time camp field supervisor, one part-time clerical assistant and two full-time workmen. During the camping season additional workmen are employed on the site. The camp site is served by main drainage and mains water supply. Refuse is collected each day during the month of August and three times per week during the remainder of the camping period.

The two gypsy families which were residing in caravans within the Borough last year have left the district.

In one instance a caravan was found to be in use for residential purposes. The matter was discussed with the owner of the land, who later received planning permission for a period of one year. A licence in terms of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 was then issued.

There is an ever increasing summer problem in this area in connection with the unauthorised use of land for the stationing of caravans and pitching of tents. Standard conditions which may be imposed on Caravan Site Licences issued under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 and Tented Site Licences issued under the Public Health Act, 1936 have been prepared and adopted by the Council.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

The subject of "noise" is, justifiably, being given much publicity at the present time, but whatever can be achieved in controlling noise by administrative and legislative methods, its reduction to an acceptable level depends most upon standards of public social behaviour. The creation of unnecessary noise is often attributable to persons who are inconsiderate towards their fellow men.

In terms of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, where a noise nuisance is established it is a statutory nuisance and the Local Authority must deal with it either informally or by serving an Abatement Notice under the provisions of Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The notice must state the cause of the nuisance and must also specify any things required to be done to abate the nuisance.

No statutory notices were served during the year, but four noise complaints were received by the Public Health Department. The noises were arising from refrigeration equipment, church bells, and the bleating of sheep, and as a result of informal action the nuisances were remedied.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

Two persons are registered by the Council as dealers in Scrap Metals. One of these is an itinerant collector.

FOULING OF FOOTPATHS BY DOGS

There is a Council Bye-Law in regard to this and there is a maximum penalty of £20. Complaints in general terms have been received, but it was not possible to take any court proceedings.

PETROLEUM SPIRIT

Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 - 1936

The legislation and conditions applicable to the storage of petroleum spirit and licences are enforced by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

No. of applications received for the renewal of petroleum licences	22
No. of licences granted for a period of 12 months	21
No. of licences granted for a period of 2 months	1

No. of licences issued in 1969 to expire on 31.12.70.	1
No. of formal notices served and complied with	2
No. of informal notices served and complied with	8

21 licences are in respect of underground tank installations where a maximum of 62,500 gallons of petroleum spirit is stored. In addition to this, 2 premises are licensed as can stores where a maximum of 200 gallons of petroleum spirit is kept.

Income from licences £82. 33

Two petroleum installations, each having a 500 gallon underground storage tank, were discontinued during the year. The derelict underground tanks were rendered safe, but in one of the cases this was only achieved following the service of statutory notices under Section 73 of the Public Health Act, 1961 on the ex-licensee and the owner of the land.

RODENT CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF VERMIN

In May the part-time Rodent Operator retired, and both this Council and the Bridport Rural District Council agreed to employ the R.D.C. Operator full-time on a joint basis with effect from the 15th May, 1970. The Operator has the use of a fully equipped vehicle and is able to deal with rodent and insect infestations quickly and efficiently.

The Council gives a free control service to the occupiers of dwellinghouses, but there is a charge of 75p per hour made to the occupiers of business premises. This charge includes the cost of all labour and materials. Five premises are covered by rodent control contracts and the premises are inspected once per month or as necessary, and treatments are carried out.

The public sewers received attention in April and September and infestations were found and dealt with.

Periodic visits were made to the refuse tip at Bothenhampton and Deratisation Certificates were examined for validity on board vessels entering the harbour at West Bay.

Advice on rat-proofing was given to the occupiers of infested land, and there were several instances where rodent infestations disclosed the presence of broken sewers or drains which were then repaired or renewed by the Council.

An old mill race which has in the past provided harbourage for rodents is to be filled in by the Council during the financial year 1971/72.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	NON- AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
1. Number of properties in the district	3464	-
2. a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	468	-
b) Number infested by (i) rats	182	-
(ii) mice	24	-
3. a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	66	-
b) Number infested by (i) rats	19	-
(ii) mice	-	-

SHOPS ACTS, 1950 - 1965

Visits were made to shops in connection with Closing Hours. Although no persons were prosecuted, on two occasions reports were submitted to the Council in connection with an occupier consistently opening his shop late at night for the serving of customers and outside the statutory closing hours. Letters were sent warning the person concerned against disregarding the law.

PIGEON NUISANCE

The Ministry of Agriculture designed pigeon trap which was made and then erected on the roof of the Town Hall in 1968 was used intermittently during 1970. Over 200 pigeons have been caught and suitably disposed of and there is now no real pigeon problem within the town.

The trap will be brought into use as and when necessary.

SWIMMING FACILITIES AND POLLUTION OF RIVERS

There is no public swimming bath, but bathing takes place in the sea and in the river basin at West Bay. In the past the water samples from the basin proved to be unsatisfactory in quality and now that the long sea outfall is operational, it is hoped that better bacteriological results will be obtained from future samples.

In August the rate of pollution in the River Brit was very high and the Council decided to erect a notice warning bathers of the hidden channels and other dangers.

Paddling Pool

The paddling pool which is situated in St. Mary's Playing Fields and which was opened in 1967 was in use between May and September. During this period the pool was regularly emptied and cleaned manually and the water was chlorinated.

Water samples were taken and these proved to be satisfactory.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Within the Borough refuse is collected from domestic premises once per week, from central business premises each week day and from various business premises in the harbour area twice per week. One lorry is utilised full-time and one part-time and refuse is disposed of at the Council owned tip at Bothenhampton, which is situated within the Bridport Rural District Council's area. The tip is used by the Bridport Borough and the Bridport and Beaminster Rural District Councils.

Much discussion has taken place on the subject of trade refuse and the Council decided to employ one person to carry out a physical survey to assess the amount of trade refuse being collected from various properties, and to carry this out over approximately two weeks in the winter and two weeks in the summer of 1971. The winter survey was completed in November.

One notice in connection with overflowing dustbins was served in terms of the Public Health (Recurring Nuisances) Act, 1969.

BRIDPORT RIPARIAN LOCAL AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1970

BRIDPORT RIPARIAN LOCAL AUTHORITY

1970

Section I - Staff

TABLE A

<u>Name of Officer</u>	<u>Appointment</u>	<u>Qualifications and appointments held</u>
K. J. Adams	Medical Officer of Health	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.; M.O.H. for County Districts of Beaminster, Bridport, Dorchester and Lyme Regis. Senior Assistant County M.O. Dorset County Council.
J. C. Angus	Chief Public Health Inspector	M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.; C.P.H.I. Bridport Borough and Rural District Councils.
<u>Address and telephone number of the Medical Officer of Health</u>		

Office - The Colliton Clinic, Glyde Path Road, Dorchester.
Telephone: Dorchester 3131

Home - 3 Wellbridge Close, Dorchester.
Telephone: Dorchester 4003

Section II - Amount of shipping entering the district during the year

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of ships reported as having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the M.O.H.	By the P.H.I.	
Foreign Ports	14	2341	0	11	0
Coastwise	3	429	0	1	0
TOTALS	17	2770	0	12	0

Section III - Character of shipping and trade during the year

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic - Nil

Cargo Traffic - Imports, 11 ships imported timber
2 ships imported fertilizer
- Exports, 4 ships loaded gravel.

Principal Ports from which ships arrive are in Sweden, Finland and Belgium.

Section IV - Inland Barge Traffic - Nil

Section V - Water Supply - No Change

Section VI - Public Health (Ships) Regulations 1966 - No Change

Section VII - Smallpox

(1) Name of Isolation Hospital to which Smallpox cases are sent from this district:

Weyhill Hospital, Andover. (Telephone: Weyhill 214)

(2) Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital:

Dorset County Ambulance Service.

(3) Names of Smallpox Consultants available:

Dr. E. J. Gordon Wallace, The Health Centre, Westham Road, Weymouth, Dorset.

Dr. A. F. Turner, County Hall, Dorchester, Dorset.

Dr. C. Hollins, 44 Maiden Castle Road, Dorchester, Dorset.

(4) Facilities of Laboratory diagnosis of Smallpox:

Suspected material is sent to - Virus Reference Laboratory, Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, London, N.W.9. Telephone 01-205-7041 or the Bristol Public Health Laboratory. Telephone 0272-21326.

Section VIII - Venereal Disease

Patients can be seen at the V.D. Clinic, Dorset County Hospital, Males and Females, Thursdays 11.00a.m., also at Portway Hospital, Males and Females, Thursdays 5.00p.m., by appointment. In-patient accommodation is provided for at the Westhaven Hospital, Radipole Lane, Weymouth. The Medical Officer of Health gives the appropriate information to persons concerned regarding treatment facilities.

Section IX - Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships

TABLE D

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships Concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from other ships	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTALS	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Section X - Observation of the occurrence of malaria in ships - Nil

Section XI - Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for Plague - Nil

Section XII - Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports

- (1) Routine inspections in ships from foreign ports is made.
- (2) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents are made with the County Laboratory, Dorchester. No rats were sent during the year.

TABLE E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>
Black rats	Nil
Brown rats	Nil
Species not known...	Nil
Sent for examination	Nil
Infected with plague	Nil

TABLE F

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

No. of Deratting Certificates issued after fumigation with:				5 Total	6 Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued.	7 Total Certificates issued
1 H.C.N.	2 Other fumigant (State method)	3 After Trapping	4 After Poisoning			
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

In one case the Deratting Exemption Certificate was found to have time expired and this fact was drawn to the Master's attention and to the attention of the Health Authority of the vessel's next port of call. A new Certificate was subsequently issued at Fowey, Cornwall.

Section XIII - Inspection of ships for nuisances

TABLE G

Inspection and Notices

Nature and number of inspections		Notices served		Result of Serving Notices
		Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Foreign	11	Nil	Nil	Nil
Coastwise	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTALS	12	Nil	Nil	Nil

Section XIV - Public Health (Shell-Fish) Regulations 1934 and 1948 - No change

Section XV - Medical Inspection of Aliens No change

Section XVI - Miscellaneous No change

